From the Philadelphia Press. THE BANKING SYSTEM AND THE PRESENT

In times of financial distress, the minds of men are apt to be hurried by the pressure of their difficulties beyond the circle of reason, and they catch eagerly at any suggestion, however wild, or any project, however extravagant, that holds out a promise or a possibility of relief to the exigencies of the occasion. It is therefore peculiarly important at such times to recur to first principles; to trace effects to their causes; and, having thus ascertained the origin and spring of the prevalent disorder, aply the appropriate remedy. With this object before us, we shall endeavor, in a very brief space, to state what features of the banking system experience has demonstrated to be valnable, and what injurious.

In the first place, then, a bank of deposit is a commercial necessity. The celebrated Bank of Amsterdam, so renowned in the history of Holland, was purely a bank of this character. The merchants placed their coin in its custody, and received certificates therefor, which were transferable like specie. These certificates were of such reputation that they passed current throughout Europe. It is obvious that, with banks of this description, the exchanges of a country would be very easily conducted The payments and transfers of the Genera Government, through the agency of the exist ing Sub Treasury system, are made in accord ance with the principles of a bank of deposit. In the next place, a bank of discount or loan is obviously of great utility and convenience.

It is a sort of fountain where is collected together the scattered capital of a community. whence it pours forth again in a thousand streams, to bless and encourage and invigorate human industry. Those who have money to lend place it in the bank, and those who wish to borrow naturally resort there for such accommodation as they may desire. Lenders and borrowers are thus brought together, and the bank merely acts as an agent to make and collect loans, receiving a fair compensation for its trouble, &c. Banks of this character are established in England; they issue no notes of their own, but are purely offices of discount. the South. Our savings banks are in a measure founded upon a similar principle. They collect the means of small owners, and loan them out for

We now come to banks of circulation o issue, whose prominent disadvantages this community at the present moment both perceives and feels. Before proceeding, however, to notice the evils of these justitutions, and suggesting the means to obviate them, we shall first point out one or two errors that popularly obtain with regard to them. It is suppose that the mere issue of bank notes increases the capital of a country. Nothing could be more ill founded. A promise to pay is no addition to capital, whether made by a bank or an individual; nor whether it be a verbal, written, or printed promise. If capital could be accumu lated by the issue of promissory notes, nobody need to be poor. Should these notes, however, be redeemable in specie, as the notes of our banks profess to be, and thus circulate as money, the amount of the medium of exchange is increased; but it falls in value as it is augmented in quantity, and for this reason : Every community requires a certain amount of money to carry on its exchanges, and this is the only benefit of money as money, and the only office it performs. If the amount thus required is increased in quantity, it falls in value. If only ten millions is needed to conduct the exchanges of a community, then only ten millions in valu can be employed, no matter how much the nominal amount may be increased. But, it may be asked, how, without the issue of paper money, can the possession and circulation these ten millions be secured? The answer is, by the operation of a law which is uniform and universal in its action. Whenever, from any cause, the circulating medium of a cour try is less than is required, it immediately in value. The moment this occ specie will be experted to that country from every other country where it is of less value and this exportation will continue until the de ficiency is supplied, and the price of metal The operation of the same law witnessed when the currency of a country increased beyond the required amount by sue of bank notes. The price of the whole

falls, money becomes cheap-that is, it takes The farmer, the manufacturer, and the laborer, finding that their products or their in dustry command more money than former naturally enough, perhaps, regard themselves as peculiarly fortunate and the country as unommonly prospercus. But this state of things does not last long. It is soon perceived that countries, and consequently specie alone is exhased. As it continues to be sent out of the country, thus decreasing the amount of the circulating medium at home, the residue is constantly increasing in value. And now the evils selves. The banks, alarmed by the constant and specie, which is required by the merchants to pay for their purchases abroad, contract their ins or suspend them altogether. It is now found that a large proportion of specie has been parted with, the circulation of the banks curtailed, and the residue of the medium of exchange immensely enhanced in value. The farmer, deluded by high prices, bought, perpaps, additional land, giving bond and mortgage for its payment. But all his products now sell for much less than before; his land has equally fallen in value; yet he is compelled lose hundreds or thousands of dollars. And the same causes produce the same effects throughout the entire community. Whoever has paid, in value, perhaps twice as much as he received. So, on the other hand, whoever not be one-half the sum in value that he loaned. With the fluctuations of price, which are the natural consequence of paper money, the contract of to-day may mean a very different thing to morrow. The man who agreed on the first day of August to pay ten thousand dollars for a certain amount of goods in sixty days thereafter, now finds that, with bank contractions and bank suspensions, he can scarcely sell them for five thousand; but his notes, nevertheless,

must be paid in full. The evils of paper money-we mean paper money issued by our banks as at present constituted-are inevitable; they are inherent in the system. Expansion and contraction, sea- and is indignantly repudiated by the editor nature remains unchanged, and banks unalter ed, that history will continue to be repeated for like causes everywhere produce like results. Let our banks, with their present charters, renew their business to-morrow; let their in-debtedness, and the indebtedness of the community, be swept away; let the currency be reduced to its normal condition—that is, to the amount necessary to facilitate exchanges; and yet, with such an opening career as this, a revulsion in business, and a prostration of credit. would inevitably happen, and at no distant day. How would it occur? Precisely as follows:

An increase of the products of the earthgrain, cotton, and tobacco-either from an unusually favorable season or the application of price. The moment this occurred, everybody would wish to buy, because when products are cheap it is naturally supposed that the price Besides, at such a time every one on the alert to buy, in order to export. Money, of course, is required. The banks are anxious to employ their capital, and the degers are not endued with more foresight or hope of profit, the former are equally stimulated by the expectation of ample dividends. The same motives and causes that stimulate one bank to lend, equally stimulate all other banks. is true of Virginians in the east, is true of Vir-

WASHINGTON, D. C. ed. With every increase of quantity, the value the heart. Never was the popular seftiment of the money diminishes, and the price of pro-

hold and lament. present banking system, we naturally ask if wi be heard when the time for action comes, they are without remedy. In a measure we think they may be corrected. But this can only be done by making the proportion of specie to the whole liabilities of each bank so great, that it will check improvident loans, by robibiting the issue of small notes, and requiring at short periods a publication of the condition of the banks, so that the public and condition of the banks, so that the public and themselves may, at all times, know the basis upon which they stand. If the system is to be pursued at all, it must be upon principles that will insure the public security.

From the Richmond (Va.) South, of October 9. VIRGINIA AND THE SOUTH-UNJUST IMPU-

TATION.

fect fidelity among our own people that we derive the strength and the courage to repel the assaults of our adversaries. Obviously, then, no citizen of the South should be suspected of infidelity to its interests, except upon the plainest proof of his treachery. The moment we begin to distrust one another, courage will give place to despair, harmony in council will be suspected of the sales, they extend their reditors fai to meet their sales, they extend their reditors fai to meet their should be suspected of the sales, they extend their reditors fai to meet their sales, they extend their reditors fai to meet their should be suspected of the sales, they extend their reditors fai to meet their sales, they extend their reditors fai to meet their sales, they extend their reditors fai to meet their sales, they extend their reditors fai to meet their sales, they extend their reditors fai to meet their sales, they extend their reditors fai to meet the first days of the Republic everything had place to despair, harmony in council will be their obligations, the merchants are deprived succeeded by discord and dissension, and the of the means of meeting their obligations, and to be done. It was necessary to create, to or effect of united and vigorous effort will be intercepted by indifference and timidity. The same cause which paralyzes the energies of the South will impart confidence and enterprise to dealers to make over-purchases. Besiness is the exertions of the Abolitionists, and the in- conducted on the high-pressure principle, and geon's first attentions; and many, too many, stant they detect the signs of division in our an explosion, producing disastrous results, is alas! died before they traversed the route to ranks, they will precipitate themselves upon us the ultimate consequence. with irresistible violence. The result is evident | In widely-extended business operations, credto the least-enlightened understanding. Every-

the South! If the fact were true, we should lament it in silence, instead of making it the While no bank should endanger, its own e Delta, in entertaining such a suspicion, is breeze which springs up. just at once to its own intelligence and to the ople of this State.

When the Delta announces, with real solem nity of utterance, that "the Virginia Democracy is being abolitionized," and that "the great wave of Northern fanaticism has rolled over the border into the centre of the State"when smitten with prophetic frenzy, our cotem porary cries out that "at no distant day Vir inia may lead the van of Free Soilism"when a journal of conspicuous ability and patriotism proclaims these startling conclusions, the inference is irresistible, that they stand distinctive mark of difference, then the producer pendent among the courtiers who only echoed upon some more solid ground than unwarrant-from the earth was in the power of the mer. It was not obstihe inference is irresistible, that they stand able assumption and hazardous conjecture. For the relief a panic-stricken public, we have the saw fit to buy what he raised. During the hard the French are saw fit to buy what he raised. During the hard the French are saw fit to buy what he raised. satisfaction to announce that the Delta's dis-mal validinations are neither the outgivings of prophetic inspiration nor the well-grounded re-sult of logical deduction, but are rather the the slow processes of accurate argumentation. We are happy to inform the people of the South that the Delta justifies its impeachment of the salt, plaster, or iron, his wheat would not buy geon to his presence. "What have you to say lovely of Virginia has a retrieved to the salt, plaster, or iron, his wheat would not buy geon to his presence. "What have you to say lovely in the salt, plaster, or iron, his wheat would not buy geon to his presence." oyalty of Virginia by a statement of facts, them-not even at three shillings the bushel. which, if true, would not sustain its charges. His other products, except perhaps autter, he Larrey, "the sick were my children; I owe to and which, being incorrect in some essential kept at home, because it did not signify to draw you an account of their lives; under these cirparticle of proof. Here is the Delta's testi | pork, beef, mutton, and all the erticles which ony, reproduced in its own words:

ears ago, that this district, (the Tenth Legion,) with, except to sell them—that thin; was out angry; he pardoned the man for his intrepidity he stronghold of the Democratic party of Virinia-a party which, prior to the elevation of tion of shop-work dry goods. Here there is Buchanan to the Presidency, stood firmly by he South in its great issue with the Abolition. ists-would to-day contain a single journal money will buy more abroad than at home, be- that would dare to make open proclamation that wheat, the great staple of the country, is

"The Rockingham (Va.) Register, one of the oldest of the Democratic papers of the State, high prices. The country has settled, villages and the organ and representative of the Tenth Legion, in the midst of a slaveholding populaits editor stands boldly by it, with visor up and and West, North and South, and by all these glove thrown down.
"The Fincastle (Va.) Democrat and the

Lewisburgh Chronicle are discussing the subpleasantry at Southern sentiment—led us to believe that you were insidiously sapping and mining, and preparing the minds of your read-

be established by a sufficiency of relevant test land, where it is mostly cut off; I is hay, ple mony? From the fact that an editor of a ty as it is, finds a ready market; and if he takes it follow that "the Virginia Democracy is be- tor, bank director, lawyer, or railr ad operator ing abolitionized, and that the great wave of ready to pay him four prices, upon the remote Northern fanalicism has rolled over the border hope of getting 2.40 out of the an mat. into the centre of Virginia?" Or, because another editor of another village paper is wanting in sympathy with the peculiar institution," is it logical to infer that " at no distant legs" Then the farmers were the beggars. Now day, Virginia will lead the van of Free-Soil-We dare say few people will admit in either case that the premises justify the con-clusion. During the canvass of 1856, a paper, published somewhere in the interior of Louisiana, openly avowed i self indifferent to Fre-

the Fincastle Democrat nor the Rockingham and abroad—to say that such a country need Register. The sentiment imputed to the Democrat is simply the accusation of an adversary, sons of prosperity followed by seasons of who vehemently protests his devotion to the gloom and distress, the alternate elevation and South. The words produced from the columns depression of private fortunes, have marked its of the Register were employed in a connection history throughout. And, so long as human which materially affected their sense; but the editor, whom we know to be a loyal citizen of

the satisfaction of every impartial person.

The Delta is less indulgent than the criminal code, which will allow no man to be convicted of treason, but upon the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act. Our cotemporary would attaint the Old Dominion of treachery to the South-would tarnish her spotless honor, and confiscate all her inheritance of glory, because a couple of editors are reported to have spoken words of suspicious ambiguity! We entreat our cotemporary to recall his precipitate judgment. We assure him Virginia is obnoxious to no charge of disaffection to the interests of the South. She may be less ostentatious in her professions of patriotism than some other States; less demonstrative of con-cern for the rights of the South, less susceptible of affront, and less liable to panic; but for all that, she is the Bulwark of Slavery! If, because of her unwieldy weight, she wants something of the mobility of smaller associates, the effect of her ponderous blows is but the mands of the public and their own interests, more overwhelming. The temperament of her combined, impel them to loan. Their manapeople lacks the fiery ardor of a nativity farher South, and for that they may betray some ers, it is plain that the banks are much better more caution than other business men, and reluctance to precipitate extreme measures. while the latter are stimulated to borrow by the But they are not the less obstinately tenacious of the conviction that Slavery is a good and beneficent institution, nor less firm in uphold- as circulation. All this indicates increasing ing its constitutional guarantees. And what

mistake the false notes of a few equi ocal jour-Having thus demonstrated the evils of the nats for the genuine voice of Virginia. That no sounding an ignominious retreat, but rally in the South to the defence of its rights.

From the South-Side Democrat of October 19 *. THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The credit system is the real source of our to continue their accommodations to other cus-tomers; and these customers, being deprived of he credits on which they relied to neet their nuturing obligations, are forced to suspend. I ling, as it were, on credit, they fall the moment that credit fails them. Embe :zlements It is the apparent unanimity and resolute and mismanagement will occasion lly affect spirit of the South which deters its enemies the standing of a bank; but its m'sfortunes rom measures of the most violent aggression | would not affect the whole tasiness of mmunity, pon Slavery. It is from the assurance of per- if the other banks were not involved with it in

its must be allowed, but they can be to limited body appreciates the importance of maintain- and guarded as to prevent anything like geneing the appearance as well as the reality of con- ral disaster to the business commutity. No idence and courage among the champions of barking system which the ingenuity of man comrades the dangers of war. From this can cevise will save us from period of com-So much the greater is our surprise, therefore, metcal revulsion, while an inflated dedit syswhen a journal, with the intelligent views of tem pervades all our business enterprice. Banks the spot. From this time, too, the French arpublic policy which distinguish the New Or are tempted to expand their credits by the imleans Delta, employs itself in propagating a portunities and necessities of their customers, suspicion of Virginia's loyalty to the rights of and they often unwillingly increase their loans

ubject of public exposure and ostentations in- credit, or jeopardize the public interests deective. Virginia is the frontier State of the pending on its solvency, it is unfair to cast all outh, and, in virtue of its geographical situa- the blame on the banks, of disasters which outhern Commonwealths, and, by reason of its banks will, in a season of doubt and disaster. esitive power and the prestige of glorious tra- risk everything, merely in an effort to sustain tion, is allowed an undisputed ascendency those who have traded far beyond the capital, mong the slaveholding States. The fact-if and made an amount of bad debts: against were a fact—of the defection of this great which they cannot successfully strengle. If business men would observe the prudence ruth to confess to ourselves, much more to pro-laim to our enemies. It is not a fact; and they would not be wrecked by ever; adverse

From the Detroit Advertiser, October 9.

1837-1857.

Young men, whose recollection extends not back to that period, but who have heard older ones talk about it, are apt to inqu're if the present collapse, is like that of 1837-that great legendary epoch of financial derangement. Certainly, as far as Michigan is concerned, there is hardly any analogy between the two periods. To start with, as a prominent and of heart, he always remained pure and indeand unsubstantial conclusions of a in which there might be perhaps five hundred enius addicted to paradox, and impatient of dollars worth of dry goods, and as much more reumstances, leaves its accusation without a them to the store. His corn, outs, potatoes, with the world have dreamed, but a few brief he could consume or do anything he pleased of the question, even for the meager consideration, between the times twenty years ago and the present—for how is it pow? It is true, that wheat, the great staple of the country, is the bridge a buzzing whisper ran through the cause it is of greater value abroad than at home.

that it 'does not believe Slavery to be a source of political and moral good.' And yet such is derangements, but it can only be had from the arm, with all the care affection can suggest; farmer for the best of funds, while almost every other article which he raises brings cash at have grown up, cities have thicketted in popu lation, and extended their limits, railroads have m, recently proclaimed this sentiment, and stretched themselves across the country, East means a great army of consumers, who are non-producers, have grown up, whose commissariat is in the hands of the farmers of the and, furious with jealous rage, he ordered Lar ect. In a late number of the Chronicle, the State. Hence the farmer of Michigan is to-day Democrat is charged with being wanting in selling his pork in the hog, for gold, at eight sympathy with the peculiar institution of the dollars by the hundred, his butter at twenty outh. Addressing the editor of the obnoxious cents, his beans at twenty shillings, and his the end of his cane. paper, it says: 'Your want of Southern tone- beef, mutton, and poultry, at price which make our evident sympathy for the negro, and him rich, while they make the buter poor. He ers to receive bolder sentiments from you, at sters or forestallers, so that in eight cases out some future day."

Now, what if all this were literally true, would the Delta's indictment against Virginia

of ten he never goes to market at all. His wood is as good as gold, at prices which a few years ago were considered high in New Engof ten he never goes to market at all. His illage paper will not acknowledge "Slavery to a fancy for horse-raising, the morient his colts se a source of political and moral good," does are fairly halter broke, he finds a four specula-

The difference, then, as regards Michigan and her great staple of population, between 1837 and 1857, is, " that the boot it on the other they bid fair to beggar everybody but them selves. Then they were the servants of the times, now they are the masters. Their really independent present condition evideef the fact that the present hardship is all fictitious and mont's election; yet nobody in Virginia was so rash as to conclude that the *Delta's* State was going to turn traitor to the South. which there exists a demand, both at home be the subject of financial distress, is to stultify the first and most elementary proposition political economy. Any schoolbdy knows better. But the sweetest wine is sure to make the sourcest vinegar; and when politicians, specu-lators, bankers, brokers, railroad operators, dressy women, and extravagant householders the South, has since explained his position to to put their heads together, and unite their efto the number of some millions, ak a notion forts to a common purpose, there a no knowing how much mischief they can accomplish. This they have done. Extravagance, as a national vice, has absolutely run mad, of late; and men and women have vied with each other in the baleful race. But there is another and more general aspect, in which the con parison, sug gested by the caption of this atticle, may b corried out. In 1837, the bank suspension throughout the country was general, and almouniversal. The old Bank of St. Clair, in this Stale, used to boast that she never suspended;

thaving any currency out. The following st fement presents a comparative view of the condition of the banks then and n'w, in respect to-specie, circulation, and capital as compile from the New York Courier and En mirer

1845-736 - - \$40,020,000 \$140,500,0 0 1875-757 - - 63,206,000 176,750,0 0 8251,575, 373,960.0 In. in 1856-157 - \$23,186,000 | \$36,450,000 | \$122,085,000 | Inc. per cent. - 58 | 26 Aside, then, from the condition of the farmoff now than then. Capital, it will be perceive ed, has increased four times as fast as circula-

It is quite true that the great monetary ves-

the heart. Never was the popular sestiment of of the money diminishes, and the price of products relatively increases. In no long period of time, it is perceived, as we have already explained, that money will buy more abroad than at home. Then follows the export of specie, and, as a consequence, the calling in of their loans by the banks, and a refusal to loan any more. The result of such a crisis we now be hold and lament.

There is yet time and opportunity to shun the worst evils of 1837. Prudence, nerve, and the worst evils of 1837. Prudence, nerve, and the worst evils of 1837. Prudence, nerve, and the city of Paris spontaneously awarded a place therein to the citizen who had so well deserved of his country. A crowd of soldiesr of his country. A crowd of soldiesr of his country. A crowd of his country to shun the worst evils of 1837. Prudence, nerve, and the worst evils of 1837. Prudence, nerve, and the worst evils of 1837. Prudence, nerve, and the worst evils of soldiesr of his country. A crowd of soldiesr of his country. A crowd of his country. A crowd of his country. A crowd of his country to the city of Paris spontaneously awarded a place therein to the citizen who had so well deserved of his country. A crowd of his country. A crowd of soldiesr of his country. A crowd of his country to the city of Paris spontaneously awarded a place therein to the citizen who had so well deserved of his country. A crowd of his country to the city of Paris spontaneously awarded a place therein to the city of Paris spontaneously awarded a place the capture of Saint Helena, but the city of Paris spontaneously awarded a place the capture of Saint Helena, but the city of Paris spontaneously awarded a place to the capture of Saint Helena, but the city of Paris spontaneously awarded a place the capture of Saint Helena, but the city of Paris spontaneously awarded a place the city of Paris spontaneously awarded a place the city of Paris spontaneously awarded measures which are calculated to aggravate, information of which France may be proud. rather than to alleviate, the present condition Friend of the Emperor, philosopher, a man of of things. There is no great, universal, spe- excessive energy, noble character, true heart; cific remedy, for existing evils; but there is a means for their alleviation, to be found in economy, prudence, self-control, and good courage. Image is worthy of Immortality.—Winter Sketches in

LARREY, THE SOLDIER-SURGEON.

If there is any man of whom the Pyrenees may be proud to have given birth, it is he who was pronounced by Napoleon I to be the most honest man in his empire. Endowed with a noble heart, vast intelligence, and a vivid ima-gination, Larrey was, indeed, worthy of the riendship given to him by the greatest man of nodern times. His name, too, holds an equaldistinguished position at the present day, not only among men of science, but amongst all who are benefactors of humanity. "If ever the army raises a column of gratitude," said Napoleon, "it owes one to Baron Larrey."
This debt has been paid. The Government, the army, all France, has joined in the national labor of love, and the truthful bronze now re-In the first days of the Republic, everything had pable of this immense undertaking. Formerly, our wounded soldiers were carried to a distance from the field of battle, to receive the surthe ambulances. Larrey, seeing the insufficiency and danger of this system, at once ordered that the wounded soldier should be cared for, even under the fire of the enemy, and that the military surgeons should share with their arose his system of ambulance carriages, containing every necessary provision for acting on my-surgeon, who had before been considered a sort of accessory to the army, gained definitively his place of honor on the field of battle. Larrey formed one of that phalanx of savans who accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt; he was the friend and rival of Baron de Genettes, who immortalized himself by his heroic conduct among the plague-stricken at Jaffa. In this rough and laborious campaign he rendered on, must bear the brunt of Anti-Slavery en-originate in an imprudent, unsound system of rough and laborious campaign he rendered such services to the French army, that this page alone in his life would have served to hand his name down to posterity. Later, in all the capitals of Europe, his voice was heard among scientific men, and philosophers of all nations came to listen to his instructions. Even Kings honored him with their friendship. After the coronation of the Emperor, when

> ute the star of the Legion of Honor, he told Larrey that he intended to name him commander of the order. But, although a surgeonin-chief, he would not receive alone this distinc tion; and he told the Emperor that he would not accept the honor, without Baron Percy another eminent surgeon, were accorded the same favor. Napoleon yielded, and the two representatives of French medical science were thus named, at the same time, commanders of the Legion of Honor. This fact pictures the character of the man. Above all else a man tion. Let us see what he did at Esling, when those of the superior officers, to make bouillon for his sick and wounded. The indignant gento this accusation?" said he. cumstances, I but did my duty. Besides, of what do these gentlemen complain? They have a horse each left, while I have killed all mine."
> What could Napoleon do? He could not be and honesty. When the harassed and maimed relics of the Grand Army were crossing the bridge of the Beresina, not one stayed to save his general, his friend, his father, not even to arm, with all the care affection can suggest

that great captain wished personally to distrib-

that was Larrey.

After the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, s number of soldiers were wounded in the hand by ill-constructed weapons. At the same time, treason was suspected in the camp, and the gloomy mind of Napoleon saw in this a fresh proof of it. He summoned his generals to a council of war; they confirmed his suspicions, rey to draw up a report upon the matter. Lar rev presented it, and the Emperor paced the tent in great agitation, digging up the turf with

"These men are guilty," he said. "They are not, sir," replied the intrepid sur geon; "the accusation of treachery is a calum ny for which you will have to account to his-

"Begone!" said the Emperor, "I will make you know my pleasure." Larrey, calm in the security of a good con science, retired, satisfied that he had done his best to save the lives of the innocent. A few hours passed, and at last Napoleon summoned

"Thank you, Larrey," said he; "alas! why am I not always surrounded with men like Bonaparte spoke truly; if he had only been

advised by men of such energy and greatness of heart, in the days of his misfortunes, he might never have fallen. We must return to Larrey at Waterloo, where

made him prisoner, and the Prussians were on she may never see again. Who could remain the point of shooting him, when one of the en- callous, and who can talk of the impending ter my's surgeons, an old pupil at Vienna, recognised his old teacher, and hastened to apprize Blucher.

scarcely do less for such a man. After the Restoration, he retired into the shade, on the outbreak. But the thing is done, and shut out from the Court. Surgeon-in-chief of all we can do is to follow with fervent prayers the Hospital of Guard, he had neither distinct and longing eyes the brave who are to redeem

tions nor honors; he was neither Peer of France nor Grand Cross of the Legion of Hon-

with a letter of recommendation. "What do you wish?" said Larrey "I would like to be a corporal, Monsieur le Baron."

"Alas!" replied the surgeon of the Empemake a corporal." In 1830, the Hospital of the Guard was on the point of being attacked by the mob; the which rises whenever a lobster is in the way,

authorities were unable to check them, when knowing that a week will shake them all into Larrey appeared, and said: "My friends, we have only sick people here; every good Frenchman ought to respect this

The crowd instantly retreated, with a round f applause to the gallant veteran. He was an old man, still active and energetic, however, and he felt that but a few years separated him from the tomb, when the irresistible desire caired and the state of the desire seized upon him to revisit Africa, the mark the messing utensils, and teach the nov scene of his earliest labors. The Government ices to swing their hammocks. The hamhis son, a savant, worthy of the great name he bears, witnessed how his illustrious father was venerated by the French army. The presentiment entertained by everybody, as to the result | Early in the morning the hammocks are

the South of France and the Pyrenees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP. - Th ilding of this leviathan steamer is perhaps the greatest enterprise ever undertaken in ocean commerce. Notwithstanding that the idea sug gested by the experiment is, that it is mainly display of scientific knowledge and moneyed prowess, it is essentially a commercial under taking, and an English journal takes the pos tion that the monster steamer is, in reality, the smallest that can be built to make an econom cal voyage to India or Australia. The facts in support of this position are in brief these: An nary steamer of eighteen hundred tons burlen consumes on an average fifty tons of coa per diem. A voyage of thirty-six days would refore exhaust all her coal, even if she carried nothing but the fuel necessary for her moon. Such a steamer, making the voyage from England to Australia, would therefore need to have various depots, say at the following stations: St. Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius, besides one in Australia for the commencement of the return voyage. As no coal exists at those points, the whole supply for he voyage both ways would have to be sent om England, and the heavy expense conse quent thereupon would of course have to be harged to the steamer's account.

Indeed, it is stated that some steamers have ost as much as fifty thousand dollars by the voyage from England to Australia and back and that the steamer which performed it in the quickest time, and therefore with the greatest onomy in fuel, lost five thousand dollars by the trip, although she had full freight both ways, and a full complement of passengers both outward and homeward. After these re peated trials and repeated failures to establish profitable steam communication between these two points, the project was almost entirely abandoned, and clipper ships were substituted. But the rising importance of Australia made this ubstitute very unsatisfactory. Some means of communication, more certain and regular, as well as more rapid, were a desideratum; and the attention of Mr. Brunel, the well-known engineer, and Mr. Scott Russell, a very scienand successful constructor of iron steam s, was intensely directed to the subject. To them belongs the credit of projecting the Great Eastern, as the means of profitably employing steam on that voyage.

The problem to be solved was, supposing amer could be built, the average speed which would be eighteen miles an hour, what should be her size in order to carry coal sufficient for the voyage, in addition to a paying uplement of freight and passengers? mel furnished the dimensions of such a eamer, and Mr. Russell engaged to construct her of the requisite speed. The capacity re quired was from twenty thousand to twenty five usand tons. At the rate of speed guaranties Mr. Russell, and by choosing the best route as a steamer may, the projectors calculate that she will make the voyage out in from thirty to thirty five days. Her consumption of coal is estimated at about one hundred and eighty-two tons per day. Twelve thousand tons will there fore suffice for the voyage both ways, and the expense of her fuel will be about eighteen ousand dollars each way, or thirty-six thou

sand dollars for the round voyage. The model of the Great Eastern is on the principle of what is called the "wave line," which we believe Mr. Russell claims to have originated. A number of years ago, he built a small iron steamer on this principle, which he called the Wave, and which proved very successful in point of speed. Several steamers have since been built in England upon the same principle, but we believe that an American ship-owner, Mr. McKay, of Boston, was the first to adopt the model for sailing vessels. The Great Eastern is in fact a huge iron clipper steamer, differing little if at all from the iron steamers hitherto built by Mr. Russell, except in her enormous size, made necessary by the length and nature of the voyage. In contemplating such a structure, it is almost impossible to preserve the idea of utility and profit. The imness of judgment necessary for the clear and full comprehension of the details that enter into calculations of profit and loss give way before the astonishment that fills the mind. Nevertheless, as we have said, the building of the Great Eastern is as purely a commercial enterprise as the building of the Adriatic or the Persia. It is the product of a cool, quiet calculation, on business principles-a union of capital with science, in the hope of profit-capitalists having availed themselves of the talents of the builders, in the full expectation that the investment will produce a fair return. Whether it will or not, remains to be seen .- N. Y

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"Wh; stoned Stephen?" Answer. "The Jews." Second question. "Where did they stone

Answer. "Beyond the limits of the city."

The hird question. "Why did they take im be ond the limits of the city?" was not in the took, and proved a poser to the whole

class; i passed from head to foot without an answer being attempted. At length a littl fellow, tho had been scratching his head all the whi ;, looked up and said: "We', I don't know, unless it was to get fair flin . at him!" ENGLISH TROOPS AT SEA .- Success to our

brave a, a-borne comrades who are hastening as quick as steam and canvas can take them to the resche of their brethren in India! Many he had gone to assist at the obsequies of the bright eye is dimmed, many a stern father Empire. His horse was killed under him; he presses the hand of the parting youth with an was wounded in two places; he was crushed on the ground among the flying crowd; they had with anguish while she blesses the boy whom rific struggle of darkness against light, as of an every-day transaction? Yet there are those who, sad to say, eve

His life was saved, and a guard of honor escoted him to the French frontier. They could of the nation; and, more sad to say, they are REV. II. V. DEGEN. Editor Guide to Holiness: "We those whose fiat could have put the first restraint once more our prestige in the East. Let us follow them to-day across the wide, wide, ocean, or; he had almost forgotten the road to the Tuileries of the Bourbons.

One day, a guard presented himself to him,

One day, a guard presented himself to him,

The foresail is set, and while three hearty cheers tell the thousands on the pier that Brit-ain will ever have devoted sons to fight their battles and shed their heart's blood for honor, battles and shed their heart's blood for honor, the noble craft stands out to sea, spreading her canvas to the winds, as an eagle in his flight.

All is confusion on board; everything is out of shire: "It is really efficacious in restoring the hair," ror, "I have made generals in my time, but to-day I don't know if I have interest enough to All is confusion on board; everything is out of place; the quarter deck only remains unruffled; their places.

Come down below, through the main hatch way. There are the soldiers' barracks, their home for the next three months. We fancy we are in a large saloon, where hundreds of redcoats are as busy as bees. Some are dancing, yielded to his request, and he set out. His mocks are slung on two hooks, which are fixed ourney across the African provinces was one on the cross-beams at regular intervals. In continuous ovation, an immense triumph; and rough weather, each inmate bumps against the

of climate and camp-life upon Larrey, soon neatly folded and stowed in the long boats on realized itself, and, on his return to France, he deck. All hands are then turned upon deck, As the tide of apparent prosperity rolls on, new banks will be incorporated, and the volume banks will be incorporated by the great balk of one people are sound to the whole bottom fell out.

The Government of Inla vicinity to cleanse and scrape by the whole bottom fell out.

course, but plenty of sugar, and biscuits as much as they can eat. After breakfast, all is cleared, and in good weather the men are paraded for the purpose of discipline or medical

Their dress, as soon as they get a little to Their dress, as soon as they get a little to the southward, is simple enough—canvas pantaloons, a strap round the waist, a shirt, and a cap, or a straw hat, voila tout. Time flies quick on board a ship. Soon after eight bells (twelve o'clock) the dinner is ready, and the messmengo with their dishes to the cook's gallery. Six men form a meas, and each man takes his turn for messman, which includes the drawing of the rations and the cleaning of the utensils. The rations are drawn early in the morning, and are served out by the ship's steward to the messmen. The officers of the day and the quartermaster-sergeant attend and see that the men get their rights.

The rations are ample, so much so that there

The rations are ample, so much so that there is often waste. A pound of excellent pork a day is allowed to each man, and nearly a pound and a half of salt beef on alternate days. soup is the prominent accompaniment; but preserved potatoes are often served out, and fresh provisions in air-tight canisters twice a week. Puddings, with suet and raisins, at least once a week-and such stunners. The fact is, In one vol. 8vo. 500 pages. Cloth. Price \$1, postage fre the men live like fighting-cocks. After being a fortnight at sea, their appetites become ravenous, and the careless-especially the sons of Erin-if not checked by the doctor, are liable

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and they certainly enjoy it above a bit. No spirits! except when the Line is crossed and mainbrace spliced," or in continued rough and wet weather off the Cape. Another paand wet weather off the Cape. Another parade and gymnastics, if the weather permit,

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